Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

$1,000,000 will be saved each year, but this may be mistaken economy. It is not inconceivable that even the temporary suspension of the periodicals mentioned may cause a much greater loss to the country than the saving on the forty-one periodicals.

The inability to publish the results of important government researches is becoming a serious situation, even apart from the suspension of the scientific periodicals. Printing appropriations of practically all government scientific bureaus have been greatly reduced, and only the manuscripts that are most important can be published, and these often after undue delay.

## SCIENTIFIC ITEMS

We record with regret the death of Bert Holmes Hite, professor of agricultural chemistry in the University of West Virginia; of William Speirs Bruce, oceanographer and polar explorer; of Etienne Boutroux, professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne; of Dimitri Konstantinovitch Tschernoff of Petrograd, known for his work on the metallography of iron; of Ch. François-Franck, formerly lecturer on physiology at the Collège de France; and of Julius Hann, Austrian meteorologist.

Elimination of industrial waste was the principal topic discussed at the forty-second annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in New York City from December 5 to 9. Separate sessions were held to consider the wastes of power generation, machine shops, railways, use of fuel, materials handling, textile manufacture, wood manufacture, and the aeronautic industry. A national program of industrial education and training as a fundamental necessity in the development of the industries of this country also had a place on the program. Honorary membership was awarded to Henry R. Towne, directing head of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co., and Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, who has played a large part in the development of the science of naval architecture both through his interest in yacht racing and his work on commercial and war vessels.

The relation of chemical engineering to national defense was the leading topic of the fourteenth annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers held in Baltimore, December 6 to 9. Visits were made to Edgewood Arsenal and to various Baltimore industries.